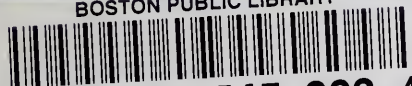


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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1934

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MARY A. BARR, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

Thomas A. Pappas, Belmont

Mrs. May R. Shoolman, Brookline

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1934, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its fifteenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which had functioned as a separate unit from July, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by the General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the division may cooperate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

On September 29, 1934, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who had been Director of the Division since its incorporation as part of the Department of Education, died after a brief illness. In her death Massachusetts lost one of her foremost leaders in social work. Her success in directing the State work in immigration won for her the respect, and her charm and enthusiasm, the affection of all who knew her. For fifteen years Mrs. Thayer made as her daily maxim that precept of the law creating the Division which outlines its fundamental purpose, "to bring into sympathetic relation the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin." Her work for the immigrant was based on the practical lines of his daily needs; it was motivated, not on sentimental theories, but on basic principles of broad patriotism and open-minded public service. In her daily contact with her neighbors from foreign lands she learned of their problems, their difficulties, their failures and their successes in their American environment and with untiring energy and keen enthusiasm she enlisted the interest of native Americans and awakened them to their civic duty of mutual understanding. She brought to the work an inheritance of patriotic service and a tradition of meritorious endeavor to which was added a native administrative ability and a rare personal charm that made others glad to work for her and for her interests. To the members of the advisory board and to the staff Mrs. Thayer was ever a wise counsellor, a constructive leader and a dear friend. Her faithful attendance to the duties of her position and her innate capacity to work with and for others made her years of service a memorable achievement which is a challenge to the future.

On November 24, 1934, His Excellency Governor Ely appointed Miss Mary A. Barr, a member of the Advisory Board of the Division since its incorporation into the department of Education, Director to succeed Mrs. Thayer. Mrs. Charles H.

Danforth and Mr. B. Preston Clark were reappointed to the board for the usual three-year terms in December, 1933. On November 24, 1934, the Governor reappointed Mrs. Eva Whiting White to the board and appointed Mrs. May R. Shoolman to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Miss Barr.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1934

In the year ending November 30, 1934, a total of 36,733 applicants sought information, advice and assistance from the Division. Of this number more than one half, or 19,007, were recorded at the Boston office, an increase of 6,611, or, roughly, 53 per cent over the previous year. It is fitting, perhaps, to compare the amount of work in the current year with that recorded in the first year of the Division. For the year ending November 30, 1920, a total of 17,036 applications were recorded; of that number 7,292 were at the Boston office. The work has increased, therefore, in general, about 116 per cent in the past fifteen years with an increase of 160 per cent in the Boston office. In the past year more applicants called at the Boston office alone than were recorded at all offices in the first year of the work as part of the department of Education.

The Division now maintains five full time offices at Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester as well as the main office at the State House in Boston. In 1920, there were but two offices, New Bedford and Springfield, in addition to the main office at Boston. It is significant that in her first annual report Mrs. Thayer spoke of her plan for a State wide expansion of the work by establishment of additional branch offices:

"It is becoming more and more evident to the director that the work, in order to be of real value to the state which is paying for it, should be more widely spread. This is proved by the growing success of our branch offices in Springfield and New Bedford, and the various affiliations they have been able to form, and by the warm expression of interest and desire for State recognition by a number of cities where the Director has held important meetings."

Mrs. Thayer's plans for the spread of the work throughout the State were made effective by the establishment in 1923 of offices at Lawrence and Fall River and by the opening of a full time office in Worcester in 1929. The number of persons served by the two branch offices in 1920 was 9,744; in 1934 the five offices served 17,726, or an increase of 82 per cent over 1920.

For the past year there have been 3,997 applications at Worcester, 3,707 at Fall River, 3,517 at Springfield, 3,481 at Lawrence and 3,024 at New Bedford. In every branch there is an increase in applications over the preceding year. Worcester, the latest office to be established, shows a gain of 1,490 over 1933; Lawrence, of 1,031; New Bedford of 970; Fall River, of 791 and Springfield, of 31.

In general there has been an increase of work for all offices, both branch and main offices for 1934 but there is a great variation in the number of additional applicants and also in the percentage of increase. The total increase of applications in 1934 over 1933 was 10,924 or, roughly, about 42 per cent. The gain in Boston was 6,611 or 53 per cent. The gain in all the branches was 4,313 or 32 per cent. The office which showed the highest percentage of increase, however, was Worcester, with a gain of 59 per cent. New Bedford showed a gain of 47 per cent; Lawrence, 42 per cent; Fall River, 27 per cent. Springfield showed a very slight increase in applications but still ranks third among the branch offices in the number of applicants served.

It has been rather surprising, as branch offices have been established, to note that the healthy growth of work throughout the State has not diminished the work at the main office. In fact the ratio of increase from 1920 to 1934 is higher for Boston, at 160 per cent, than at the branch offices with a gain of 82 per cent. While this continuing and increasing growth at Boston shows a present need of the work, there are, unfortunately, aspects of the increased work which constitute a present problem of some importance. In the years when Mrs. Thayer worked so wholeheartedly for the establishment of the branches to spread the work throughout the State, the Division was working on a budget which showed a gradual increase to fit the growing needs. Since the establishment of the Worcester office, the possibility of increasing expenditures has become more difficult each year. The necessity

of maintaining a state wide service has reduced the amount possible to spend on each branch office to a minimum, and, in the case of the main office at Boston, to a point below the measure of efficiency.

In 1920, the Division employed twenty workers. Five worked at the two branch offices; fifteen at the main office. At that time the Boston office assisted 42 per cent of the clients and had 60 per cent of the staff. In 1934, the Division again employed twenty workers. The work had increased, in comparison with 1920, about 160 per cent; the staff increased not at all. In 1934, however, the division of workers between main offices and the field has been changed. In 1934 of the twenty on the staff, ten work at Boston, ten at the branches. In 1934, moreover, Boston attended to 52 per cent of the clients, although it had only 50 per cent of the staff. Because the Boston office is the main office, certain extra duties and activities, entirely separate and beyond the important work of assisting clients, are inherent in the responsibility of the head office. Preparation of the budget, bookkeeping, annual reports, booklet publication, compilation of fact material, board meetings and the like are time-consuming activities in addition to the service work. Furthermore, the fact that Boston is the principal port of the Commonwealth, concentrates the pier work upon the main office.

It would be manifestly unfair, as well as stupid, to measure the success or failure of the work of the Division solely on the basis of the number of applicants who seek the services of the Division. Numbers are not important in measuring the worth of the service given; they are useful only as indicative of needs which must somehow be met. Every one of the branch offices established by the Division shows by its report, not only an increase in patronage which indicates a need for future work, but a competent handling of the program set forth by the Director for their guidance. It is to be hoped that a solution of the critical situation of over-pressure at Boston may be found without disturbing the field activity which is a proved success. Detailed reports of the branch offices follow the report for the Boston office.

More than three fourths of the persons who sought the assistance of the Division in 1934 brought to us problems of citizenship. In 1920 less than one half of the clients were concerned with citizenship problems. In 1934, however, a total of 28,010 persons came for help or information on this point; of that number 15,102 came to Boston; 3,311 to Worcester; 2,825 to Lawrence; 2,587 to Springfield; 2,181 to Fall River and 2,004 to New Bedford. The question is sometimes asked: "What has the State office of Immigration and Americanization to do with naturalization?" First of all, under the act creating the Division, one of the specific duties outlined toward immigrants is to "generally promote their assimilation and naturalization." Under present naturalization laws each alien desiring to become a citizen must fill out and submit to the Federal naturalization authorities an application of considerable length as a preliminary to either first or second papers of American citizenship. In Massachusetts, with the hearty cooperation of the Federal naturalization authorities, the offices of the Division have assisted aliens in filling out these forms as well as advising them of the technical difficulties in individual cases.

Applications for first papers were filled out for 5,034 persons at Boston, 355 at Fall River, 432 at Lawrence, 465 at New Bedford, 800 at Springfield and 782 at Worcester. Applications for second papers were filled out for 5,975 persons at Boston, 344 at Fall River, 635 at Lawrence, 325 at New Bedford, 629 at Springfield and 830 at Worcester.

If our services were not available the alien who was incapable of filling the blank himself would have to seek help elsewhere. He would undoubtedly be solicited by persons who offer such services at a personal profit. The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor in Lecture No. 17, given to the service May 28, 1934, thus commented on the danger of commercialized service of this type:

"The naturalization racketeer and 'chiseler' have flourished for a time in this field. As the leader of a spurious political organization or an alleged public-spirited group interested in the welfare of the alien, claims would be made to applicants that special favors could be secured through influence possessed with Government officials in charge of proceedings. There was, of course, a fee, although collected sometimes under the guise of club 'dues' or 'voluntary' contributions to the organization.

"There are a number of somewhat detailed naturalization forms which must be filled out during the naturalization process, and this, unfortunately, is taken advantage of by unscrupulous naturalization runners, 'chiselers' and reputed fixers. Charges amounting in some instances to hundreds of dollars have been made for dubious if not worthless services. The unsavory practices of these parasites, sometimes constituting violations of the criminal statutes, are sufficiently serious to require energetic methods on the part of both the Government and recognized welfare organizations in order to negative them.

"The assistance freely and helpfully offered the alien by accredited welfare and other social agencies has done much to eliminate these types of grafting."

It is true that in Massachusetts disinterested persons, teachers, social workers, and others, frequently assist their foreign born friends with this service but the growing complexity of the forms and increasing technicality of the rulings have made it a highly technical procedure in which the Division has become definitely proficient and most agencies refer clients directly to us. In the past, and probably to some extent at the present time, this service of blank filling has been offered to aliens by political organizations. While probably no definite promise of party alignment is ever sought or given there is, of course, a tacit understanding that the service rendered will make the alien at least receptive to the party platform. In the State work there has been absolutely no partisan bias. No alien for whom forms have been filled out has ever been solicited at our office, or elsewhere, by our workers or by anyone connected with the Division, for any political party or any political candidate. No alien has ever been queried as to his party interest or political affiliations or desires. It is proper, perhaps, to state in this report, formally, that from the time Mrs. Thayer assumed leadership as the Director of the Division on December 1, 1919, until her death in 1934, she pursued the same nonpartisan policy that marked the original Bureau of Immigration from its inception in 1917. Never did she permit her party affiliation to have the slightest contact with her official work with the foreign born. No one saw the need for this type of nonpartisan, non-political naturalization aid more clearly than she visioned it; no directions relative to elimination of political bias could have been more definite than those by which the Division was guided in this activity.

The growth of the work, from 8,116 applications in 1920 to 28,010 in 1934, demonstrated the need of this particular service and proves as well the patriotic sincerity of Mrs. Thayer's work for the foreign born to which she gave the utmost of her enthusiasm and which, based on her high personal integrity, was ever planned on a truly nonpartisan basis.

BOSTON OFFICE

With the exception of 1931, which broke all records with a total of applications numbering 20,267, the past year with 19,007 applications is the busiest one that the Boston office has recorded in the fifteen years since December 1, 1919.

The first annual report of the Division gave primary placement to mention of pier work as an important part of the program. To quote one paragraph of a page or more devoted to the subject indicates the changes which have occurred:

"Twelve boats from Mediterranean ports docked at Boston in the past year. The majority of the immigrants coming to the port of Boston are Italians; some few Portuguese, Greeks and Syrians are on each boat. None of the newcomers show signs of privation or great poverty. The prospective brides especially often bring household linens embroidered with considerable skill. Most of the immigrants are coming to join families already here. Some have lived here previously and were visiting their native lands when the war broke out and prevented their return to this country. The immigration seems to be of family groups rather than individuals."

In 1934 the workers of the Boston office of the Division met sixty-one of the boats that arrived at Boston. Of this number, twenty-eight arrived on Sunday and seven on Saturday afternoons and holidays. Sometimes no newcomers debarked from the boats met by our workers but always returning alien residents welcomed the help of the pier worker. Frequently returning American citizens who had spent their childhood days abroad were indeed strangers in the land of their birth and needed assistance in locating friends or relatives here. In direct contrast to the problem of 1920, the new immigration of 1934 was distinctly a migration of

individuals. Few if any family groups now enter. Most of the newcomers come from the British Isles and Canada. Mass immigration, so great a problem in the year before the World War, and of rising importance when Division began its work, has stopped. But the coming and going of individual immigrants, whose personal difficulties may be accentuated rather than lessened by the fact that they are traveling alone and not with a group, has by no means stopped. "Meeting the boats" which was listed as an important duty in 1920 still ranks as a necessary activity in 1934 although the numbers served are at a minimum.

From the beginning the Division has opened its doors, in Boston, as well as in the branches, to the foreign born men and women of the state to bring their individual problems for solution. Information and advice have been freely given in all cases, and on such matters as definite help could be given, such as preparation of documents for a governmental purpose, the activity has been undertaken. The Division has always aimed never to duplicate the work of an existing public agency; nor to take on work which was outside of the scope of the act creating it. As times have changed and conditions varied from 1920 to 1934, naturally the problems brought to us, differed also. Therefore, certain classifications which were important numerically in 1920 are now of numerical unimportance, and in some cases have vanished entirely from our classification sheet. In some of these cases, the need no longer exists; in others, the Division has decided that proper reference to another agency was both advisable and economical.

In 1920, for instance, we recorded 91 complaints against attorneys. In 1934 there were not sufficient complaints of this type to warrant a special classification and such inquiries as came to us along this line were referred either to the Boston Legal Aid Society or to the proper grievance committee of the Bar Association. In 1920 we had on our staff an attorney who personally interviewed such complainants. This position was discontinued in the early months of 1920 and the special investigators whose duties had been, in the original Bureau of Immigration, particularly to investigate conditions of exploitation, were assigned to the general service work of the Division. The act creating the original Bureau and that guiding the present Division sets forth as one of its duties "to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse" and further "It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation." In the original Bureau of Immigration, several such formal hearings were held; a definite investigation was made also of certain bad conditions at courts and elsewhere and cases presented for prosecution. The preliminary preparation of the court cases was by the attorney employed by the Bureau; in court certain eminent members of the Bar handled the cases on a volunteer basis. When the Bureau of Immigration was abolished by the general consolidation of State departments, its functions were turned over to the new Division of Immigration and Americanization which as a small unit of a large department had naturally to function on somewhat more limited lines. Since the act creating the Division was manifestly aimed to create a social service unit rather than a prosecution bureau and, moreover, since the statute allowing investigation work carried no penal provision in case fraud or abuse was found it was decided to suspend the policy of continuance of public hearings, interrogation of witnesses and taking of testimony, together with appearance in court for final prosecution of the issue, to refer directly to the courts, the district attorneys, and the bar associations complaints of exploitation. An analysis of the amount of cost of this anti-exploitation work showed it to be highly expensive, also, and, moreover, one requiring legal counsel which, as part of a Department of Education, the Division was not technically allowed to have. The type of work done by the Division in the protection of immigrants from exploitation and abuse changed, at once, under the new organization, and since 1920 we have functioned to prevent immigrants from exploitation more in preventive and protective work than in the prosecution of offenders. Cases in which fraud is indicated are, of course, immediately referred to the proper prosecuting officers which are maintained out of public funds for alien and citizen alike. Another type of complaint upon which the original Bureau has made considerable research and which the Division of Immigration continued to do the preliminary investigation was the subject of money transmissions over seas. In

1920, the annual report listed 733 complaints against banks, 577 of which referred to money sent abroad by applicants to relatives or friends overseas, and which, because of the war or other conditions in Europe, never reached its destination. In 1934, the Boston office had but five inquiries concerning banks and these were all concerned with closed banks and their possible dividends. Stricter banking laws have tended to eliminate the private banker concerning whose transactions in money transmission there was so much complaint before, during and after the World War. Furthermore, present economic conditions in the United States have had the tendency to keep money in the United States, rather than to send it overseas. In 1920 some of the private bankers had undoubtedly gambled in roubles and marks; it is possible, also, that the immigrants who entered the complaints had speculated in foreign exchange while sending money to the home village as in some cases, at least, the transaction was to an account in a foreign bank in the name of the purchaser in the United States. Now, the gambling instinct has other outlets than foreign exchange and this particular complaint is not existent.

Three other classifications which were important in 1920 have utterly vanished from the 1934 records. *Locating Missing Persons* was a classification of some importance in 1920, as 23 were then recorded. The lost ones were usually soldiers who had not returned from camp or overseas or relatives of immigrants from the near East, Russia or central Europe whose homes were in the war zone. *Shipment of Goods* was another post-war question. Immigrants here sent food, clothing, etc., to destitute relatives overseas and because of post-war conditions, the shipments were lost in transit. Forty inquiries came on this point. Both these classifications no longer are needed. *Miscellaneous Military Information* numbered 391 inquiries in 1920. Applications for victory medals, the state and Federal bonus, discharges and inquiries concerning the army of occupation comprised this total. This classification is, obviously, nonexistent in 1934.

In 1920, 233 persons sought information about *Emigration*; in 1934, only 4 sought this information. Immediately after the World War many immigrants, intrigued by the political changes and new national boundaries of their home lands, decided that their best future lay in return. Now, even despite the depression, America still ranks as the land of promise and the eastward flow of migration is at a minimum.

In 1920, 55 persons inquired about *Employment*; in 1934, 293 came with this question. Our function, both in 1920 and 1934 has been to refer the inquirer to the State free employment agencies or in the case of the naturalized citizen of foreign birth to fill out application for civil service positions. Never was the employment situation more serious for the person of foreign birth. Immigrants who came here in their youth with nothing to sell but strong muscles and willing hands find themselves now scrapped in the industrial upheaval. They came to this country when labor was essential to the development of commercial or industrial interests. No questions were asked then as to literacy or citizenship. Now, even day laborers' jobs are at premium. The unnaturalized foreigner, even though he has been resident here for years, finds his lack of citizenship a barrier to employment; and, if his family has remained overseas, that he is also ineligible to work projects for relief.

In 1920, 923 persons sought help in *Immigration* problems as compared with 2,735 in 1934. In 1920, however, if the immigrant resident here wished to help a relative to join him, the problem consisted in advancing proof that the prospective newcomer was of good health, sound mind, and could rely for support on the one sending for him. Unless he was manifestly unworthy, immigration was possible. Now, the restrictive quota immigration laws form the first barrier. The strict interpretation by the American consuls overseas of the "likely to become a public charge" clause of the immigration law of 1917, has reduced immigration to a minimum. In 1920, this "likely to become a public charge" clause was interpreted by the Federal immigration inspector at the port of entry. In general, the inspectors were liberal in their primary inspection, and, provided that members of the family applying for admission were in good health, had money enough to take them to their destination, or a relative appeared to claim them, they were usually allowed to enter although the actual cash resources were very small. The court rulings on this matter were all in favor of the newcomer and the fact that unemployment existed in the community to which they were destined was held no indication that they were "likely to become a public charge." The quota law of 1924 places the responsibility for granting a visa upon the American consul located at the country

of the prospective immigrant's residence. Without the proper consular visa, no immigrant can enter the United States legally. Since 1930 the consuls have applied so strictly the clause of the law relative to "likely to become a public charge" that restriction has gone far beyond the congressional allocation by quota. To help relatives to offset this clause, affidavits, documentary evidence, etc., are prepared for relatives here. There are, in addition, a number of blanks prepared by the Federal government which we fill out and attest for citizen and alien relatives—i.e., petition for issuance of immigration visa (163 filled out in 1934); application by alien for relatives (29 filled out in 1934), application to extend temporary stay (136 filled out in 1934), application to legalize irregular entry (273 filled out in 1934), application for re-entry permit for temporary visit abroad (333 filled out in 1934). In addition to these Federal forms, the Boston office of the Division filled out 581 affidavits of support; prepared 373 affidavits of identification for alien travel and gave information on 221 immigration problems in 1934.

In 1920 we recorded 70 applications concerning compensation for injuries; in 1934 but 18. This drop may be an index of lessened industrial activity but it probably is also indicative that the foreign born residents are now aware of the industrial accident board which is the proper State department to handle such complaints.

In 1920, 40 persons came seeking financial aid. In 1934, 21 were so recorded. This classification indicates a reference to public authorities and as the needy alien sought from us merely interpretative service to make his need known the loss is not indicative of a diminution of the problem at large.

In 1920 we had 279 requests for interpretation; in 1934, 27 requests were recorded. The shutting off of immigration has lessened the numbers of those who are unable to speak and understand English. Most immigrants long resident here now speak and understand English to some extent although many are unable still to read and write the language. It is probable, however, that part of the requests we formerly had from other State departments and from social agencies are now brought to the Boston International Institute which has a group of highly trained nationality workers who are particularly well adapted to assisting social agencies in interpretation work. Our translation requests in 1920 were 259; in 1934 we recorded 238, and for assistance in many of these translations we have been deeply indebted to the Boston International Institute whose nationality workers have for some time furnished, free, much translation work in Greek, and Russian. Linguists in these languages are lacking in the Division staff and the competent, prompt and co-operative service of the Institute has been of the greatest value. Practically all our translations have been done at the request of the Federal naturalization office or of the Overseers of Public Welfare of the City of Boston and are to prove by documentary evidence certain facts given on birth, marriage or travel certificates.

Of all the activities carried on by the Division the one which has shown the most constant and consistent gain is that recorded under the classification, *Citizenship*. In 1920, at the Boston office we recorded 3,204 who were aided in citizenship problems. Of this number 470 were assisted with first paper applications, 2,420 with applications for final papers and 314 merely sought information. In 1934 we recorded 15,102 as seeking citizenship aid. Of this number 5,034 were aided with first paper applications, 5,975 with second paper applications and 2,905 sought information only. In 1920 just three naturalization blanks existed: application for first paper, a one page, brief blank; application for certificate of arrival, a two page blank which had to be sent to Washington; and application for petition for final papers, a one page form. In 1934 there are six different blanks to be filled on the various types of cases. Most of these blanks are four pages long. All of them require two photographs to be submitted with the blank. The actual clerical work, therefore, is greatly increased on each individual case as well as the increase in the total number assisted.

The final point of vivid comparison between 1920 and 1934 has been previously mentioned, the increase of the volume of work. In 1920 in only one month, March, did the applications run over 1,000; in 1934 there was no month recording less than 1,000 and over 2,000 clients were recorded for May, 1934. In September, 1934, additional space was granted the Division. A small waiting room for our applicants is now available with exceedingly large results in efficiency and privacy for those who are interviewed.

The ultimate success or failure of any enterprise depends upon the rank and file of the staff who interview the client and assist him in his problem. The nine workers of the Boston staff have met the increased burdens of the growing work at the office with an enthusiasm and cheerfulness which is an inspiration to their supervisor. In the past year every one had added duties. Four of the five social workers at the Boston office add the task of meeting the boats to an already overfilled day of office contacts. Frequently boats dock late at night, on Sundays or on holidays but they rarely call at Boston without being met by our social workers. The clerical staff at Boston, in addition to the social workers, have shared the tasks of interpretative and translation work. The clerical staff, moreover, has efficiently and cheerfully added to their clerical duties the work of interviewing clients.

As an emergency, due to the depression and an emergent lack of funds to finance an adequate staff, the Boston staff has met and conquered a situation by energy and good will. If the issue is a permanent and not an emergent one, however, the Boston office should be adequately staffed to carry on any future program which the Director and Advisory Board set for its permanent plan.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The fiscal year 1934 ended with our office firmly established as one of the four units in the building devoted to State activities and our present location familiar to the various racial groups we are designed to serve.

The demand for service showed a steady upward trend in every department of our work but especially so in naturalization and its allied details. This increase may best be gauged by the fact that in March but twenty-six naturalization forms were completed as against one hundred and sixteen during the month of November. The total number served showed a substantial gain of approximately eight hundred over the year 1933.

CITIZENSHIP

The distinct improvement in the economic situation here, coupled with the reduction in naturalization fees occurring almost simultaneously, opened the door to citizenship for hundreds of persons who had been barred from the privilege for the preceding five years, by reason of the prohibitive fees.

During the period between 1929 and spring of 1934, very few applications for lost naturalization papers were made and the derivative citizenship privilege evoked no interest. The timely reduction in fees made effective during the early part of the present year brought an immediate demand for service in both of these branches of the naturalization work.

The increased interest in citizenship that was evinced during the year now ended, was truly remarkable and unprecedented, and augurs well for a United States that will eventually be one hundred per cent American. This change of attitude toward naturalization can best be illustrated by the fact that ten years ago it was a very difficult task to interest men of the Portuguese race in the important subject of citizenship and for a woman of this race to seek naturalization was a very infrequent occurrence. Today, due solely to the efforts of the Commonwealth, there are several thousand registered voters in this city who have gained this privilege within the past ten years and their number is constantly increasing. At a recent meeting of the women's auxiliary attached to a Portuguese civic organization I addressed the body on the subject of citizenship and at the conclusion of the meeting had the satisfaction of assisting twenty-two women in the completion of various naturalization forms.

This widespread interest in naturalization is, doubtless, due to several factors, among which may be included an idealistic wish to become an integral part of a nation, to secure employment available only for citizens, to become eligible for old age assistance when the need arises and as a means of economic security made necessary by recent Legislative Acts, discriminating in favor of the citizen as against the alien.

The frequent legislative and administrative changes in the naturalization procedure has given the work of assisting prospective citizens a highly specialized character. At the present time there is no agency in Bristol County other than our bureau that is competent to engage in this work, and in remote cases of individuals attempting to execute the various forms, I find that invariably they are referred to our office for completion.

Very frequently the execution of naturalization forms has led to types of service similar to the case of Bertram L. who divulged the fact that his father disappeared twenty years previously and all attempts to locate him had proved futile. Owing to the singular family name, circularization of various families in Woburn (the birth-place of his step-mother) was attempted, with the result that the missing person was located in Los Angeles, California, and arrangements have already been made for an early reunion between father and son.

Another is that of a Mr. O'N. who married in Scotland six years ago, immediately before he emigrated to the United States, with the understanding that his wife would join him in this country. She has persistently refused to leave Scotland and he had determined to resort to divorce proceedings but at our suggestion referred the matter to the matrimonial court of the particular faith which he professes, in the hope of annulment because of mental reservations, and he is at present awaiting a decision.

The only case of its type that has come to our attention in the past twelve years was that of a clergyman in Attleboro whose father had been naturalized sixty years ago in the state of Maine and our client had registered as a voter in various cities on the strength of his father's naturalization. He was refused permission to register in Attleboro until proof of the father's naturalization was produced. Attempts to locate the record elicited the information that all citizenship certificates issued by that court had been invalidated years previously by a court of higher jurisdiction. Upon submission of certain required proofs to the naturalization examiner, this man was permitted to file his petition without preliminary declaration, as one who erroneously exercised the privilege of citizenship in good faith.

An aged relative of Mr. P. of Attleboro was removed from the old age assistance rolls of that city because of a question as to her citizenship. It appeared that as a Canadian subject she married a native born American citizen more than fifty years ago. Her husband died and she again married a non-citizen in 1912, who died shortly after this marriage. Through representations made to the naturalization bureau to the effect that the original citizenship had automatically reverted to her on the death of her second husband, we had the satisfaction of restoring to this woman the aid that was justly due her.

The case of Mr. G. and his daughter afforded many unusual angles. He had conducted business in various countries of the Orient and finally located in the Philippines, where he was naturalized as a subject of those islands. He determined to come to the United States for permanent residence and he and his daughter arrived here bearing a United States passport. Because of this fact a concession was received from the naturalization bureau permitting them to make declarations which were to be completed in two years, rather than the customary five years required by law. Before the declarations could be completed a recurrence of a severe heart trouble necessitated the man's immediate return to the Philippines, and his daughter, who had begun her studies as a nurse, was obliged to accompany her father.

The increase in the field work at Taunton and Attleboro can best be measured by the fact that almost invariably the regular scheduled hours of seven to nine P.M. must be extended until ten and eleven P.M. in order to accommodate those requiring our help.

The various details attendant upon citizenship work today, including the execution of affidavits, location of various records, such as school, birth and marriage certificates through correspondence, requires vastly more time and effort than did the same work in years past.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Despite the stringent regulations governing immigration that are now operative, a surprisingly large demand for aid was received in bringing relatives from Canada, Syria and the Azores. Since nothing in the present industrial situation warranted this increased ability to assume added burdens, it was difficult to understand this particular activity.

Our efforts to assist immigrants coming from Canada were uniformly successful but with the European immigrant our endeavors frequently met with failure. It would appear that American Consuls abroad, in deciding what constituted reasonable means of support for the prospective immigrant, varied widely in their interpretation of the law governing the issuance of immigration visas. It has been the

policy of this office to explain to interested persons the almost insurmountable difficulties facing the prospective immigrant, and then if requested to prepare the necessary papers, with no assurance or encouragement as to the ultimate decision of the American Consul abroad.

As an indication of the assistance our office may render in immigration matters there is the case of the Canadian child that responsible relatives in this city wished to adopt. Upon application she was refused admission for permanent residence. An appeal forwarded by this office resulted in her admission as a visitor for a time sufficiently long to complete adoption, after which she returned to Canada and again returned to this country as the adopted child of American parents.

Travel abroad during the year was limited to a small number of American citizens touring for pleasure. Those, who in the past years, visited relatives abroad in large numbers, were deterred by lack of means, and the possibility of encountering difficulties with the present immigration law, applicable to non-citizens.

The demand for certificates of identity from aliens visiting Canada and for advice from citizens who wished to tour that country was greater than in previous years, due, no doubt, to the widespread knowledge that Canada was enforcing her laws rigidly and maintained an inspection force at the border line that made travel without proper identification extremely hazardous.

As an example of the difficulty sometimes to be solved for travelers is the case of Mrs. L. This woman planned a visit to her mother in England with her child, but in applying for an American passport the fact was developed that several years previously her husband, through a combination of circumstances, accepted work in New York under an assumed name. Through ignorance he married under the fictitious name, but later realizing the seriousness of his act he returned to New York and after much trouble and expense succeeded in correcting the record. To secure from the various departments in New York City, copies of finger prints and photostatic copies of various certificates, required months of correspondence, but through persistent effort this was finally accomplished. The State Department being fully satisfied of the circumstances, this woman finally had the satisfaction of making her visit on a United States passport, issued in her true name.

MISCELLANEOUS

Because of our acquaintance with the veterans' laws, the office is commonly used by the veterans of the city as a medium for the adjustment of their difficulties with the Veterans' Administration. During the latter part of the year we succeeded in securing a payment to Mr. H. of the amount due on his son's adjusted service credit on a presumptive death claim, based upon the fact that he had not been heard from for the past twelve years. More than six months were required to complete this matter and numberless affidavits were executed from relatives and friends in order to establish this claim.

There was a continued demand for our notarial service, together with a great amount of assistance rendered in completing civil service application blanks and the adjustment of insurance difficulties, mainly along the lines of securing cash surrender value of policies when the applicant could not be induced to continue his insurance. Included also in this section is the advice furnished in domestic difficulties, adjustment of industrial accident controversies and the many and varied problems that this office is fitted to care for as the result of many years' experience.

During the early part of the current year this office received valuable advertising through a talk on our work, given before the Martin Club of this city, which was reported in full by a member of the club, employed on our daily newspaper.

Several incidents that occurred during the year might be taken as an indication of the place that our office holds in the minds of the foreign born and among these might be mentioned the submission of various documents for our approval by clients of the office who refused to affix their signature without the assurance of this agency. Since in each instance the person was of the Polish race it was a mark of confidence from a people noticeably deliberate in bestowing confidence on those of another race.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

Our work has helped alien and citizen alike because in a great many cases it has been a citizen who brought his alien relative or friend to us for assistance. This

assistance has consisted of explaining the immigration and naturalization laws and filling out appropriate forms such as: 2,213, applications for first papers for citizenship; 2,214, applications for second papers for citizenship; 2,400, applications for derivative citizenship certificates; 2,600, applications for copies of lost or destroyed certificates; 631, applications for permits to reenter the United States; 633, applications for immigration visas; 639, applications for extensions of temporary stay in the United States; 659, applications for records of registry; applications for passports; certificates of identification for aliens visiting Canada; and many other forms dependent upon the requirement of the individual.

During the past year there has been a particular demand for our services because of the requirements of the Federal government that people employed on their projects be citizens, or at least, have declared their intention to become citizens. Another demand for our services came from those people who have passed their seventieth birthdays and who needed proof of citizenship to be placed on the list for aid under the Old Age Assistance Act. This proof consisted in some cases of the naturalization of the applicant himself, or in the case of a woman, the proof of her husband's or her father's naturalization years ago. At times we have had to write to different parts of the country or abroad for a copy of a birth or baptismal record to attest to the fact that the person's age was correct. In a few instances when no birth or baptismal record was available, the age given on the manifest at the time of arrival in the United States, was accepted as proof of the present age of the person.

A further impetus in our business was directly traceable to the reduction in fees in April, 1934. The fees for naturalization had been \$20, subdivided as follows: record of arrival \$5, first paper \$5, and second paper \$10. The reduction cut the above figures in halves and provided further that a person who arrived in the country prior to June 29, 1906, did not have to pay the record of arrival fee of \$2.50. The fee for a record of registry under the Immigration Act was reduced from \$20 to \$10.

One of our interesting cases and one which gave us a great amount of pleasure was the filling out of a 2,214 form for a Salem resident whose family consisted of himself, his wife and 19 children. He was the only alien in that family which was the opposite to most of our cases. His wife was born in the United States and married him, an alien, in 1903, so she was a citizen and the 19 children were born in Salem, so they were citizens.

As in past years aliens visiting Canada called upon us for certificates of identification to facilitate their reentrance to the United States when returning from their visit, and so far as we know, it served its purpose to good advantage. People still feel that the paper is a guarantee for their safe return but that is due to the publicity given by individuals who have had the certificates and found that they really did help, but we always have cautioned the applicant as to its importance and to the extent that it could be used.

In May, 1934, the act granting special privileges to veterans of the World War expired, and during the month of February we assisted 18 veterans in filling out petitions for citizenship so that they could be naturalized before the expiration date of that Act.

The total number of cases for 1934 was 3,481 as compared with 2,450, in 1933.

In compiling this summary of activities at the Lawrence office during the year just ended, November 30, 1934, we must mention individuals and organizations who indirectly share with us in the work we have been carrying on under Chapter 69, section 11, of our General Laws. The Act itself commands our division to "employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations, the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization." The following people and organizations deserve commendation and special mention because they have assisted us greatly and by doing so, have also assisted the residents in their localities who need our service: Mr. John J. O'Rourke, Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Andrew A. McCarthy, Lowell Chamber of Commerce; Mr. George H. Croston, Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. D. Pearl White, Newburyport Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Gilbert

O'Neil, Postmaster, Gloucester; Gloucester Post, American Legion, Salem Post, American Legion, Mr. Ottavio D'Amato, Italian Consular Agent, Lawrence.

Also the different newspapers in the district, have been of assistance. Their splendid cooperation and service in publishing the information relative to our visits to the different contact cities has assisted us greatly.

We have had the use of the Chamber of Commerce offices in Lowell, Haverhill and Newburyport, and the rooms of the American Legion in Salem and Gloucester free of charge and with the full cooperation of all concerned. This practice has been going on now for several years and we have found that we have been earnestly sought to return to the above cities even after our non-travel period each year, said period consisting of the months of June, July, August, and September. The above cities have been visited once each month from October to May inclusive, but because of the stress of business in Lowell, we may have to visit there more often.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

Naturalization continued to be the main work of this branch during the past year. The number of applications for first and second papers executed increased more than threefold over those made last year. Because it is no longer a matter of routine the filling out of blanks has been left entirely to us, and, consequently, we found no indication of exploitation by those who would charge exorbitant fees for filling out naturalization blanks. The constantly changing laws and regulations has made naturalization assistance one which calls for expert advice. We were able to keep pace with the constantly shifting rules only by the closest cooperation of our Boston office, the office of the District Director of Naturalization and the local immigration inspector in charge, Mr. John F. Mulcahey.

We had fewer applications for permits to reenter the United States, merely eighty-two executed throughout the year while we had many more applications for Certificates of Identification by local resident aliens to visit in Canada. There was very little immigration to this territory during the past year, nor was there any noticeable exodus of residents from this district to their former countries. There was, however, a demand for passports by American born people living abroad, many of whom had resided in foreign countries for many years. We executed 147 affidavits for Emergency Passports last year compared with sixty-seven which were executed the year before.

Business conditions were far from ideal in this district during the past year. Cotton mills in New Bedford have been working only part time since the textile strike and rumors were rife that further curtailments will be made. Shoe shops in Brockton were unstable, and a shop which was the backbone of Bridgewater for many years was closed for an indefinite period. There was much unrest because of these conditions, but there was practically no violence in spite of sporadic speeches and inflammatory literature which was circulated by a comparatively few with known communistic connections. People of this district were much disheartened but looked to the Government for a way to better days.

Field work increased more than 100 per cent over last year. We made excellent progress at Brockton with the hearty cooperation of the local supervisor of adult education, Miss Mary V. Long. We are very appreciative for the use of the comfortable space at the Brockton Free Public Library. At Bridgewater excellent quarters were furnished at a community cottage used for evening classes by Father Brewin. Miss Clarke and Miss Devine, the organizers and teachers of the class have been extremely helpful.

We were consulted on naturalization matters by city and town officials in the district. At the request of various people and in the absence of any official records we tried to compute the census of New Bedford by nationality. We have checked the following census with all available data and believe it to be about correct: white, 108,000, negro, 4,000, total, 112,000. The classification under white is: Native born, 25,000, Portuguese, 26,000, French Canadian, 22,000, English, 17,000, Polish, 8,000, Others 10,000. Total, 108,000.

The New Bedford Legal Aid Society was helpful to us as were the Clerks of the Superior Courts in the five counties in this territory. We had unstinted cooperation from all agencies, both private and public. We are grateful to clients who endorsed our service by referring their friends to us. Our quarters at New Bedford

are quite cramped. At times there is not seating space for those who must await their turn. This inconvenience made necessary by a decreased budget was shared by our clients and ourselves as a necessity.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Service to 3,517 residents of Western Massachusetts has been rendered by the Springfield office during the year ending November 30, 1934. Applications have been received from forty-four cities and towns and thirty-two nationalities have been represented. Conditions among the foreign born in this district have not changed materially since the last annual report was rendered but the spirit and the morale of this large group of our population has shown improvement. The courageous manner in which they have been meeting the emergency and the faith that they have shown in the ability of our system of government to solve existing problems has been a reassurance of their substantial assimilation into our society. Our program has as usual included among other services assistance in adjusting the foreign born to the new and strange conditions which they find in our country advising on immigration matters and aiding generally in the naturalization of aliens.

The public and private agencies with which we have been associated during the past year have been cordial in their cooperation with us. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service has been uniformly courteous and helpful, and the various courts, legal aid societies, welfare agencies, veterans' organizations and school departments have been interested in promoting the success of our plans.

The District Immigration Agent has been given an opportunity to present the work of the Division to many service clubs, naturalization societies and schools throughout Western Massachusetts.

A regular schedule of work outside the Springfield office has been maintained at Holyoke and Pittsfield. In addition special service has been rendered at Greenfield, Northampton, North Adams and Easthampton as the need arose.

CITIZENSHIP

American citizenship has become one of the requirements for employment in many of the industries, in the building trades and even for store and office workers in Western Massachusetts. However, consideration has been given to those who have taken their first step toward naturalization and in most cases opportunity to complete citizenship has been granted even though Company policies have sometimes been designed to limit employment to citizens. The reduction in naturalization fees has resulted in some increase in activity in this field and no doubt would have resulted in a greater increase if conditions had been improved. Publicity in connection with naturalization changes has been given through newspapers, both foreign and English language, and by contacting with organizations interested in Americanization.

IMMIGRATION

Business conditions in various parts of the district have been reflected by an increase in requests for immigration assistance but in the main our work has concerned itself with the reuniting of separated families. It has been our experience that more consideration has been given in these cases than in the last few years with the result that more families of citizens have been successful in securing visas.

WORCESTER OFFICE

A new record was established in the Worcester District during the year ending November 30, 1934, when 3,997 cases were handled in the Worcester office and in the subsidiary field offices, more than fifty-seven per cent of which concerned residents of the city of Worcester, and the balance residents of every other city and nearly every town in the district. This was an increase of nearly sixty per cent over the total for the previous year.

Because of the cosmopolitan character of the population of Worcester County, our records show that persons representing in excess of thirty different races, in all walks of life from laborers to professional people, requested us to aid them in their problems during the year.

These cases were referred to us by the Immigration and Naturalization Service,

the office of the clerk for the Superior Court for Worcester County, the Postmaster at Worcester, the various American Legion Posts, manufacturers and other employers, the newspapers, the offices of the various mayors and other municipal officials, members of the General Court, members of Congress, the schools, naturalization clubs, and friends of our applicants who had knowledge of the aid given by our office in such cases.

As had been usual in other years, over eighty per cent of these applications were on matters of citizenship and the balance applications on immigration matters and cases of a miscellaneous nature which we considered it our duty to care for, as being within the scope of our activities, under the provisions of the Act creating this Division.

According to our records, the negligible flow of immigration into the country at the present time has had no effect upon our work, as approximately eighty-one per cent of all of our first and second paper applicants arrived in the United States for permanent residence before the restrictive immigration act of 1924 went into effect.

In February, Frank L. Dean, Clerk of the Superior Court at Worcester, died, and was succeeded by Stanley W. McRell, one of the assistant clerks of the court, with whom for several years we have had the most cordial relations and who has always given our office the utmost cooperation.

The last day for filing citizenship petitions under the Veterans Act, before it expired, was February 24, 1934. Every possible means to apprise eligible veterans of the benefits conferred by the Act and the imminence of its expiration were used, such as: an announcement over the radio, newspaper notices, and a notification sent to the commanders of the various veterans' organizations.

Despite the fact that we did not overlook any avenues by which the veterans might be acquainted with the terms of the Veterans Act, we had the experience that we have had on several previous occasions, that is, veterans calling at our office to make application for naturalization as veterans, after the last day for filing petitions under such Act had passed.

For the two court sessions held in Worcester and in Fitchburg during the year, there were 787 citizenship petitions filed, of which number 639 petitions were allowed and 139 were continued for various reasons, such as: failure of one witness to appear, failure to have secured depositions of witnesses for residence outside the county, insufficient knowledge of government, illness of the petitioner at the time the court session was held, awaiting final disposition of a pending criminal court case against the petitioner and failure on the part of the petitioner to prosecute his petition.

Nine petitions were dismissed for the following reasons: decease of the petitioner, the fact that the petitioner had made false statements under oath, and insufficient knowledge of government where the petitioner had previously appeared before the court and had had his petition continued, after such previous appearance for further study.

In April the Worcester County Council of the American Legion, held at Worcester, its annual colorful reception to the new citizens who had been admitted at the March sessions of the Superior Court in Worcester and in Fitchburg. At this ceremony such new citizens received their citizenship certificates from the Clerk of the Superior Court at Worcester. The District Immigration Agent cooperated with the County Council of the Legion in this reception, in his dual capacity as the Americanization representative of the State in this district and as a member of the Legion committee which sponsored the affair.

The District Immigration Agent spoke on the work of the Division at the monthly meeting of the Worcester County Council of the American Legion at Uxbridge on January 27, and at the banquet of the Greek-American Citizens Club of Webster on September 17. He also attended the closing exercises of the Americanization classes in the public schools of Fitchburg, Worcester and Gardner, in February, March and April, respectively and the annual conference and dinner of the State Association of Americanization Directors, Supervisors and Teachers at Templeton on September 27.

The changes in the naturalization laws which were made during the year were beneficial in some cases and detrimental in others, according to the circumstances of the individual concerned. Unquestionably, the reduction of naturalization rates

which became effective April 19, 1934, stimulated citizenship during the last year, as a very material increase in citizenship applications was noted after the new rates went into effect.

On the other hand, the Citizenship Act which was enacted on May 24, 1934, instead of simplifying the citizenship procedure for the husbands of citizens, as we had hoped it would do, resulted not only in complicating the status of the husbands and wives of citizens, but also worked a hardship, in some cases, upon the children of citizens. Unless this law is amended in the future to clarify it, it will be necessary before an opinion can be given concerning the citizenship of a foreign born child of a citizen, to consider when the parent was naturalized, when the child was born, when the child came to the United States and the age of such child at the time of his or her legal arrival in the United States.

Interpretation of the Act as made by the Solicitor of the Department of Labor also makes it necessary if such event happened on May 24, 1934, to know not only the day, but also the hour of the day when the naturalization or marriage took place, before it may be decided if the husband is eligible to make his citizenship application under the Cable Act, as amended, or if it is necessary for the wife to complete a residence of one, or three years. We have had some cases since the enactment of the Citizenship Act of 1934, where it was necessary for us to know the above mentioned facts before we could appropriately advise our applicant as to the proper procedure.

We had a number of interesting cases in 1934 which lack of space will not permit us to cite in detail. These cases included the citizenship status of both men and women who were born in the United States and who had lost, or thought that they had lost, their citizenship for various reasons, cases where there was a doubt as to whether the applicant had broken the continuity of his residence within the United States for naturalization purposes, and cases which needed adjustment because all of the provisions of the immigration laws had not been complied with at the time of the applicant's entry into the United States.

We maintained, during the year, except during the vacation months of July, August and September, our schedule of bi-monthly visits to Fitchburg and monthly visits to Gardner and, in addition to the regular schedule for Fitchburg and Gardner, group naturalization was carried on during the year as follows: in the Fisherville section of Grafton in December, in Athol in February, in the Gilbertville section of Hardwick in April, in Webster in May and October, and in East Douglas in November.

We cooperated in such group naturalization work at Fisherville and Athol with racial naturalization clubs in those communities, at Webster on different occasions, with a racial naturalization club and with a manufacturer, and in Gilbertville and East Douglas with the local American Legion Posts.

Very pleasant relations were had in the year just closed with the school authorities of Worcester County, particularly Miss Catharine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Public Schools, Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg Public Schools, Miss Cora M. Leamy, Supervisor of Americanization in the Gardner Public Schools, and other school officials interested in Americanization work.

The finest spirit of cooperation has also been shown during the year by the Worcester County Council and the various American Legion posts in Worcester County, and the Federal, State, county and municipal officials mentioned previously in this report. We have cooperated with other individuals and agencies on every occasion when such cooperation was required and proper. Where it was requested and where it was feasible to do so, we have given aid and advice throughout the year to various naturalization clubs and manufacturers in Worcester County.

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African	19	0	1	0	0	0	20
Albanian	142	6	6	10	0	75	239
American	952	231	165	80	197	232	1,857
Arabian	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Armenian	504	5	99	2	15	79	704
Assyrian	3	0	0	0	0	4	7
Austrian	28	1	4	0	5	3	41
Belgian	28	3	18	13	1	1	64
British	8,805	1,415	1,905	1,147	1,353	1,774	16,399
Australian	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
Canadian	4,272	1,014	1,083	678	988	1,268	9,303
French	614	878	962	576	930	788	4,748
Other	3,658	136	121	102	58	480	4,555
Newfoundland	668	3	9	14	1	25	720
English	628	240	367	354	62	120	1,771
Irish	2,568	131	297	71	241	301	3,609
Scotch	476	22	149	21	57	53	778
Welsh	15	2	0	4	1	7	29
West Indian	174	3	0	5	1	0	183
Bulgarian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cuban	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
Chinese	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Czecho-Slovak	12	1	3	0	7	8	31
Dutch	34	2	6	0	0	11	53
Egyptian	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Estonian	4	0	0	0	0	2	6
Filipino	13	2	0	0	0	0	15
Finnish	104	0	17	6	6	201	334
French	111	10	48	18	15	1	203
German	260	13	63	7	63	37	443
Greek	467	48	76	37	101	83	812
Hebrew	843	54	46	71	72	118	1,204
Hungarian	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Italian	4,124	140	477	103	795	474	6,113
Japanese	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lettish	53	0	1	0	0	0	54
Lithuania	494	1	71	10	14	208	798
Mexican	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
Persian	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Polish	681	314	196	131	637	328	2,287
Portuguese	312	1,307	80	1,316	101	32	3,148
Rumanian	12	0	0	1	2	5	20
Russian	227	19	60	4	24	15	349
Ruthenian	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scandinavian	451	10	33	29	47	240	810
Danish	39	1	0	1	2	9	52
Norwegian	98	0	5	6	5	4	118
Swedish	314	9	28	22	40	227	640
South American	32	10	0	6	2	2	52
Spanish	40	0	9	0	7	7	64
Swiss	21	3	0	1	3	0	28
Syrian	166	109	91	32	40	50	488
Turkish	8	1	1	0	2	1	13
Ukranian	26	0	4	0	1	5	36
Yugo-Slav	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Bank	5	24	-	-	2	-	31
Citizenship	15,102	2,181	2,825	2,004	2,587	3,311	28,010
Compensation for injury	18	19	1	1	8	-	47
Emigration	6	5	-	46	2	2	61
Employment	293	75	8	9	28	48	461
Financial aid	21	3	-	1	-	5	30
Immigration	2,735	869	593	876	660	566	6,299
Interpretation	27	-	-	-	-	-	27
Miscellaneous complaints	120	26	12	9	46	1	214
Miscellaneous information	383	288	17	46	92	21	847
Notarial service	59	217	21	32	92	43	464
Translation	238	-	4	-	-	-	242
Total	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Abington	14	—	—	1	—	—	15
Acton	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Acushnet	—	—	—	56	—	—	56
Adams	5	—	—	—	7	—	12
Agawam	2	—	—	—	39	—	41
Amesbury	9	—	41	—	—	—	50
Amherst	3	—	—	—	10	—	13
Andover	11	—	108	—	—	—	119
Arlington	277	—	—	—	—	—	277
Ashburnham	1	—	—	—	—	6	7
Ashby	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Ashland	12	—	—	—	—	1	13
Athol	5	—	—	—	—	57	62
Attleboro	9	139	—	—	—	—	148
Auburn	3	—	—	—	—	64	67
Avon	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ayer	5	—	—	—	—	1	6
Barnstable	5	1	—	18	—	—	24
Barre	2	—	—	—	1	3	6
Bedford	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Belchertown	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bellingham	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Belmont	202	—	—	—	—	—	202
Berkley	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Berlin	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Beverly	25	—	23	—	—	—	48
Billerica	30	—	14	—	—	—	44
Blackstone	3	—	—	—	—	4	7
Bolton	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Boston	8,535	3	11	8	3	1	8,561
Bourne	5	—	—	20	1	—	26
Boxford	1	—	5	—	—	—	6
Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Braintree	83	—	—	—	—	—	83
Bridgewater	18	3	—	75	—	—	96
Brimfield	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Brockton	26	—	—	89	—	—	115
Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Brookline	431	—	—	—	—	—	431
Burlington	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cambridge	1,264	1	2	—	—	1	1,268
Canton	45	—	1	—	—	—	46
Carlisle	10	—	1	—	—	—	11
Carver	2	—	—	10	—	—	12
Charlton	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Chatham	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chelmsford	10	—	32	—	—	—	42
Chelsea	347	—	—	—	—	1	348
Chester	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Chicopee	—	—	—	—	448	—	448
Clinton	4	—	—	—	—	30	34
Cohasset	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Colrain	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Concord	43	—	—	—	—	—	43
Danvers	11	—	18	—	—	—	29
Dartmouth	—	7	—	93	—	—	100
Dedham	94	—	—	—	—	—	94
Dighton	—	31	—	—	—	—	31
Douglas	2	—	—	—	—	21	23
Dover	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Dracut	4	—	53	—	—	—	57
Dudley	1	—	—	—	—	14	15
Duxbury	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
East Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
East Longmeadow	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Easton	3	1	—	1	—	—	5
Easthampton	4	—	—	—	9	—	13
Egremont	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Essex	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Everett	414	—	—	—	—	—	414
Fairhaven	—	—	—	126	—	—	126
Fall River	12	2,759	—	4	—	—	2,775
Falmouth	4	1	—	38	—	—	43
Fitchburg	12	—	—	—	—	349	361
Foxborough	13	1	—	—	—	—	14
Framingham	139	—	—	—	—	—	139
Franklin	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Freetown	—	6	—	5	—	—	11
Gardner	7	—	—	—	—	197	204
Georgetown	1	—	4	—	—	—	5
Gloucester	26	—	99	—	—	—	125
Grafton	4	—	—	4	—	96	104

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Granville	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Great Barrington	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Greenfield	1	—	—	—	17	—	18
Groton	6	—	1	—	—	1	8
Groveland	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
Hadley	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Halifax	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hamilton	7	—	2	—	—	—	9
Hanover	6	—	—	1	—	—	7
Hanson	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hardwick	2	—	—	—	—	46	48
Harvard	2	—	—	—	—	4	6
Harwich	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Hatfield	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Haverhill	16	—	230	—	—	—	246
Hingham	34	—	—	—	—	—	34
Holbrook	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Holden	1	—	—	—	—	36	37
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Holliston	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Holyoke	4	—	—	—	439	—	443
Hopedale	1	—	—	—	—	10	11
Hopkinton	6	—	—	—	—	4	10
Hubbardston	3	—	—	—	—	3	6
Hudson	59	—	—	—	—	8	67
Hull	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Ipswich	12	—	15	—	—	—	27
Kingston	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lakeville	1	1	—	5	—	—	7
Lancaster	5	—	—	—	—	2	7
Lawrence	40	—	1,429	2	—	1	1,472
Lee	—	—	—	—	43	—	43
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
Lenox	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leominster	7	—	—	—	—	56	63
Leverett	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Lexington	70	—	—	—	—	—	70
Lincoln	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Littleton	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
Longmeadow	1	—	—	—	23	—	24
Lowell	103	—	701	—	—	—	804
Ludlow	—	—	—	—	128	—	128
Lunenburg	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Lynn	215	—	10	1	—	1	227
Lynnfield	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malden	355	1	1	—	—	—	357
Manchester	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mansfield	14	6	—	—	—	—	20
Marblehead	16	—	3	—	—	—	19
Marion	1	—	—	16	—	—	17
Marlborough	36	—	—	—	—	4	40
Marshfield	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mattapoisett	1	—	—	25	—	—	26
Maynard	63	—	—	—	—	—	63
Medfield	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Medford	422	—	—	—	—	—	422
Medway	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Melrose	128	—	—	—	—	—	128
Mendon	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Merrimac	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Methuen	2	—	169	—	—	—	171
Middleborough	11	2	—	4	—	—	17
Middleton	4	—	8	—	—	—	12
Milford	24	2	—	—	2	51	79
Milbury	2	—	—	—	—	33	35
Millis	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Milton	119	—	—	—	—	—	119
Monson	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Montague	3	—	—	—	2	—	5
Nahant	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Nantucket	1	—	—	10	—	—	11
Natick	81	—	—	—	—	1	82
Needham	53	—	—	—	—	—	53
New Bedford	10	10	1	2,213	—	—	2,234
New Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Newbury	2	—	6	—	—	—	8
Newburyport	11	—	144	—	—	—	155
Newton	534	—	2	—	—	—	536
Norfolk	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
North Adams	12	—	—	—	10	1	23
North Andover	—	—	72	—	—	—	72
North Attleborough	—	47	—	—	—	—	47

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
North Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Northampton	7	—	—	—	18	—	25
Northborough	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Northbridge	1	—	—	—	—	37	38
Northfield	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Norton	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
Norwell	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Norwood	67	—	—	—	—	—	67
Oakham	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Orange	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
Palmer	3	—	—	—	40	2	45
Paxton	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Peabody	43	—	23	—	—	—	66
Pelham	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pembroke	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pepperell	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Phillipston	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pittsfield	4	—	—	1	81	—	86
Plainfield	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Plainville	2	3	—	—	—	—	5
Plymouth	19	—	—	8	—	—	27
Princeton	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Provincetown	5	—	—	2	—	—	7
Quincy	487	—	1	1	—	—	489
Randolph	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Raynham	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
Reading	42	—	1	—	—	—	43
Rehoboth	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Revere	259	—	—	—	—	—	259
Rochester	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Rockland	15	—	—	3	—	1	19
Rockport	6	—	18	—	—	—	24
Rowley	3	—	2	—	—	—	5
Russell	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Rutland	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Salem	46	—	93	—	—	—	139
Salisbury	1	—	13	—	—	—	14
Sandwich	1	—	—	4	—	—	5
Saugus	84	—	—	—	—	—	84
Scituate	17	—	—	1	—	—	18
Seekonk	3	17	—	—	—	—	20
Sharon	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Shelburne	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Sherborn	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Shirley	9	—	—	—	—	3	12
Shrewsbury	4	—	—	—	—	76	80
Somerset	—	105	—	—	—	—	105
Somerville	1,013	—	—	—	—	2	1,015
South Hadley	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Southampton	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Southborough	10	—	—	—	—	3	13
Southbridge	—	—	—	—	—	49	49
Southwick	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Spencer	1	—	—	—	—	22	23
Springfield	10	—	—	—	1,912	3	1,925
Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Stockbridge	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stoneham	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Stoughton	38	—	—	2	—	—	40
Stow	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sturbridge	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sudbury	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sunderland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sutton	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Swampscott	18	—	2	—	—	—	20
Swansea	1	70	—	1	—	—	72
Taunton	8	410	—	2	—	—	420
Templeton	2	—	—	—	—	21	23
Tewksbury	14	—	14	1	—	—	29
Tisbury	1	—	—	7	—	—	8
Topsfield	5	—	2	—	—	—	7
Townsend	4	—	—	—	—	3	7
Truro	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tyngsborough	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Upton	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Uxbridge	1	—	—	—	—	13	14
Wakefield	105	—	—	—	—	—	105
Walpole	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Waltham	242	—	—	—	—	1	243
Ware	8	—	—	—	8	—	16
Wareham	6	—	—	96	—	—	102

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Warren	—	—	—	—	1	10	11
Warwick	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Watertown	591	—	—	1	—	1	593
Wayland	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Webster	7	—	—	—	—	55	62
Wellesley	102	—	—	—	—	—	102
Wellfleet	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wenham	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
West Boylston	1	—	—	—	—	18	19
West Bridgewater	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
West Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
West Newbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Springfield	—	—	—	—	89	—	89
Westborough	4	—	—	—	—	24	28
Westfield	1	—	—	—	35	—	36
Westford	8	—	41	—	—	—	49
Westminster	2	—	—	—	—	10	12
Weston	20	—	1	—	—	—	21
Westport	1	56	—	18	—	—	75
Westwood	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Weymouth	90	—	—	—	—	—	90
Whately	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whitman	10	—	—	4	—	—	14
Wilbraham	—	—	—	—	31	1	32
Williamstown	4	—	—	3	—	—	7
Wilmington	16	—	6	—	—	—	22
Winchendon	3	—	—	—	—	4	7
Winchester	61	—	1	—	—	—	62
Winthrop	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Woburn	90	—	—	—	—	—	90
Worcester	25	—	—	—	—	2,287	2,312
Wrentham	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Yarmouth	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Out of State	230	—	32	34	21	19	336
Total	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE ALL OFFICES, 1918-1934

YEAR	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Wor- cester	Total
1918	6,373	—	—	1,781	411	—	8,565
1919	6,301	—	—	6,844	3,895	—	17,040
Total for Bureau	12,674	—	—	8,625	4,306	—	25,605
1920	7,292	—	—	6,923	2,821	—	17,036
1921	7,273	1,192	—	5,646	3,930	—	18,041
1922	8,070	905	—	4,579	3,933	—	17,487
1923	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	—	21,985
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	—	24,036
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	—	21,302
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	—	25,487
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	—	26,089
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	—	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613
1931	20,267	4,054	4,829	3,162	4,807	3,933	41,052
1932	14,318	3,564	4,454	2,705	4,740	3,526	33,307
1933	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,486	2,507	25,809
1934	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

YEARLY REPORT FOR BOSTON, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Bank	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Citizenship	857	1,455	855	1,158	1,021	1,615	1,341	1,085	1,327	1,278	1,549	1,561	15,102
Form 2213	274	569	239	341	327	585	411	355	500	442	478	513	5,034
Form 2214	351	555	367	547	335	615	597	426	518	452	581	581	5,975
Form 2400	8	3	2	10	6	16	6	10	12	17	18	4	112
Form 2600	18	9	13	9	13	65	46	43	58	46	53	38	411
Form 2605	-	11	7	9	2	2	1	3	7	1	6	1	50
Citizenship status sought	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
General information	175	245	160	179	236	290	252	235	206	269	309	349	2,905
Booklet	29	61	67	63	52	42	28	13	26	51	104	75	611
Compensation for injury	1	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	3	-	4	2	18
Emigration	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
Employment	35	36	11	13	29	29	23	28	18	31	17	23	293
Financial aid	-	3	5	6	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	21
Immigration	152	151	124	158	211	260	333	380	336	207	232	191	2,735
Form 575	6	1	2	3	2	4	-	4	2	-	2	3	29
Form 631	13	13	6	30	44	49	43	33	30	20	33	19	333
Form 633	8	14	13	14	19	14	15	16	11	14	21	4	163
Form 639	3	12	8	9	9	6	9	14	5	16	24	21	136
Form 659	21	17	13	30	63	36	30	31	39	19	21	28	273
Affidavits	49	38	37	30	63	53	53	71	64	40	45	38	581
Certificate of identity	14	3	2	4	2	22	70	108	94	27	15	12	373
Passport application	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
General information	32	42	32	52	50	56	74	56	55	57	57	61	624
Travel	6	6	8	4	13	20	38	46	36	14	13	3	207
Deportation	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	6
Interpretation	1	2	1	2	6	3	5	2	4	-	-	1	27
Miscellaneous complaints	9	7	6	7	21	18	14	8	9	10	6	5	120
Miscellaneous information	28	51	25	30	31	48	32	29	25	23	35	26	383
Notarial service	2	3	8	3	6	8	3	4	5	7	3	7	59
Translation	16	27	17	20	26	20	12	10	25	23	23	19	238
Total	1,103	1,737	1,054	1,400	1,355	2,004	1,763	1,553	1,753	1,580	1,870	1,835	19,007

YEARLY REPORT FOR FALL RIVER, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Total
Bank	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	-	5	1	-	-	24
Citizenship	154	223	111	131	174	300	152	91	137	150	267	291	2,181
Form 2213	35	44	11	11	17	63	33	17	17	15	53	57	355
Form 2214	13	35	15	26	20	54	29	12	20	25	46	49	344
Form 2400	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	6
Form 2600	-	-	-	4	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	22
Citizenship status sought	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Record of naturalization	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
General information	97	124	77	67	111	153	78	56	89	95	162	152	1,261
Booklet	9	20	8	19	24	27	8	3	8	12	23	28	189
Newcomer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Compensation for injury	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	4	19
Emigration	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5
Employment	23	4	9	7	4	5	5	4	2	2	4	6	75
Financial aid	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Immigration	44	42	33	63	54	45	160	163	123	48	50	44	869
Form 575	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	4
Form 631	-	3	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Form 633	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	16
Form 639	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	6
Form 659	2	-	1	-	-	6	1	2	1	3	1	6	25
Affidavits	6	8	6	10	15	2	2	8	14	-	10	5	86
Certificate of identity	2	3	4	4	2	8	58	69	36	8	4	1	199
Appeals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Passport application	-	1	2	1	3	1	6	3	3	-	-	1	21
General information	18	22	13	38	18	20	27	24	21	24	24	24	273
Travel	16	5	4	5	13	6	63	55	41	9	6	7	230
Miscellaneous complaints	1	-	6	1	3	1	4	4	2	3	-	1	26
Miscellaneous information	25	32	29	27	38	23	18	25	11	28	18	14	288
Notarial service	5	15	27	31	23	27	16	8	18	16	20	11	217
Total	254	321	221	271	299	402	360	296	298	251	363	371	3,707

YEARLY REPORT FOR LAWRENCE, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Citizenship	206	342	202	232	227	311	158	138	156	140	306	347	2,825
Form 2213	29	53	32	42	25	61	19	21	23	14	55	58	432
Form 2214	49	69	52	58	55	76	33	38	53	31	56	65	635
Form 2400	1	-	3	2	-	3	2	1	-	3	1	1	4
Form 2600	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	5	-	18
Form 2605	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
General information	102	164	109	103	120	143	86	70	68	73	132	180	1,350
Booklet	25	56	66	27	27	28	17	8	12	19	57	42	384
Compensation for injury	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Employment	-	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration	29	42	29	43	38	39	80	81	70	44	69	29	593
Form 575	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
Form 631	1	1	-	4	2	6	6	2	-	2	-	-	25
Form 633	2	1	3	5	1	1	2	-	1	4	4	2	25
Form 639	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9
Form 659	1	4	1	1	3	8	10	4	3	1	6	1	44
Affidavits	6	9	8	8	12	4	10	12	3	6	15	8	101
Certificate of identity	6	4	1	2	4	11	31	50	45	21	23	8	206
Passport application	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	11
General information	8	17	14	18	13	5	13	10	14	10	19	7	148
Travel information	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	-	-	1	2	22
Miscellaneous complaints	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	4	3	-	-	-	12
Miscellaneous information	3	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	4	17
Notarial service	-	-	2	4	-	2	2	4	-	-	3	4	21
Translation	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	238	388	300	285	266	357	243	229	229	184	378	384	3,481

YEARLY REPORT FOR NEW BEDFORD, 1934

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CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Citizenship	180	257	115	155	123	140	135	202	189	115	171	222	2,004
Form 2213	60	83	23	24	12	30	31	44	37	30	45	46	465
Form 2214	18	30	18	19	8	37	25	51	35	17	21	46	325
Form 2400	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Form 2500	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Form 2600	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	5	2	3	8	28
Citizenship status sought	5	6	2	4	-	1	2	3	6	3	9	3	39
Record of naturalization	9	16	3	4	-	1	2	6	1	-	14	9	70
General information	77	99	57	77	89	61	65	85	90	56	65	87	908
Booklet	11	22	10	25	11	5	6	9	14	7	14	23	157
Form 2605	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Form 2215	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Compensation for injury	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Emigration	1	1	2	10	3	2	5	6	3	7	4	2	46
Employment	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	9
Financial	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IMMIGRATION	41	44	41	87	51	62	133	123	119	73	59	43	876
Form 575	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	3	-	9
Form 631	-	-	6	7	4	8	12	14	10	8	10	3	82
Form 633	-	-	1	3	2	4	1	3	2	-	2	1	19
Form 639	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Form 659	-	5	3	2	1	5	6	1	5	2	-	1	31
Affidavits	4	1	6	11	21	4	9	10	1	4	12	2	84
Certificate of identity	4	1	2	2	3	6	43	62	60	30	5	5	220
Emergency passport	18	20	13	40	2	8	9	8	6	7	2	14	147
Passport application	1	1	2	2	6	10	18	4	6	5	6	3	64
General information	9	16	8	20	10	13	25	12	13	12	13	12	163
Travel information	1	-	-	-	2	1	8	9	15	5	3	2	46
Deportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Miscellaneous complaints	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9
Miscellaneous information	6	1	7	2	3	4	4	8	5	2	1	3	46
Notarial service	2	-	3	3	2	5	2	2	2	3	3	5	32
Total	230	308	169	261	184	213	279	342	321	202	239	276	3,024

YEARLY REPORT FOR SPRINGFIELD, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Citizenship	310	293	225	222	210	211	149	119	161	153	264	270	2,587
Form 2213	131	119	63	72	52	81	46	42	45	44	43	62	800
Form 2214	43	55	48	65	38	79	41	28	48	29	61	94	629
Form 2400	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6
Form 2600	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	2	3	3	20
General information	123	95	95	60	96	36	55	43	53	73	148	85	962
Booklet	13	23	19	21	20	11	6	6	12	5	8	26	170
Compensation for injury	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Emigration	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Employment	1	11	2	2	5	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	28
Immigration	35	41	32	38	63	51	55	73	107	43	45	77	660
Form 575	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Form 631	-	-	1	2	12	13	2	4	5	-	5	7	51
Form 633	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	-	6	5	27
Form 639	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	2	8	18
Form 659	-	3	1	2	-	2	2	3	4	1	1	15	37
Affidavits	5	9	2	5	7	12	11	7	17	9	6	8	98
Certificate of identity	8	-	1	1	6	4	23	30	41	7	11	1	133
Deportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Passport application	4	1	3	5	5	2	2	4	7	1	-	2	36
General information	17	25	23	19	25	17	13	23	31	20	14	31	258
Miscellaneous complaints	2	3	2	5	6	2	2	1	7	4	9	3	46
Miscellaneous information	8	9	10	10	4	2	5	6	13	10	5	10	92
Notarial service	3	8	4	10	5	7	19	-	16	2	6	12	92
Total	359	369	277	288	293	275	231	201	307	213	329	375	3,517

YEARLY REPORT FOR WORCESTER, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Citizenship .	186	267	237	274	212	343	216	241	188	272	410	465	3,311
Form 2213 .	50	60	64	84	47	61	44	47	42	63	107	113	782
Form 2214 .	46	73	55	56	49	118	54	45	44	51	106	133	830
Form 2400 .	1	3	1	3	2	5	6	3	1	1	6	1	38
Form 2600 .	1	4	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Citizenship status sought	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Record of naturalization .	83	112	104	108	102	154	105	136	96	141	180	205	1,526
General information .	5	15	10	19	7	5	7	8	5	16	10	7	114
Booklet .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Form 2605 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigration .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Employment .	11	9	4	5	3	—	2	6	2	3	1	2	48
Financial aid .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
Immigration .	37	25	30	28	24	55	73	81	90	58	31	34	566
Form 375 .	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Form 631 .	5	2	—	2	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	19
Form 633 .	4	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	12
Form 639 .	4	—	—	2	3	3	7	1	—	2	1	3	26
Form 659 .	8	7	1	7	2	9	13	4	7	2	5	13	78
Affidavits .	1	3	6	5	2	1	2	1	3	3	—	3	30
Certificate of identity .	5	1	1	1	1	8	22	46	54	33	8	2	182
Deportation .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emergency passport .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Passport application .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General .	10	10	19	7	13	28	29	28	25	15	16	11	211
Miscellaneous complaints	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous information	3	2	2	4	—	1	1	6	—	2	—	—	21
Notarial service .	3	—	1	4	6	7	11	3	—	4	1	3	43
Total	240	304	275	315	241	406	303	337	280	341	443	506	3,997

